



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/649,031	08/27/2003	Piyush Saxena	18133-196	5114

20350 7590 05/21/2007
TOWNSEND AND TOWNSEND AND CREW, LLP
TWO EMBARCADERO CENTER
EIGHTH FLOOR
SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94111-3834

EXAMINER

PHU, SANH D

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
----------	--------------

2618

MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
-----------	---------------

05/21/2007

PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/649,031

Applicant(s)

SAXENA ET AL.

Examiner

Sanh D. Phu

Art Unit

2618

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 04 April 2007.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-21 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-5, 7-11, 13-21 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☒ Claim(s) 6 and 12 is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

1. This Office Action is responsive to the Amendment filed on 4/4/07.

Accordingly, claims 1-21 are currently pending.

Claim Rejections – 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1-3, 5, 7, 9-11, 13 and 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jones et al (6,108,314), newly-cited, in view of Fisher et al (6,936,936), previously-cited, and Fouladpour (6,608,264), previously-cited.

-Regarding to claim 9, Jones et al discloses a system comprising:

a router (30) (see figure 1) which inherently includes at least one antenna for directly communicating wirelessly through the at least one antenna with a wireless-enabled communication device (10 or 11) for a RF communication,

wherein the router is configured to provide a direct wireless network connection to a plurality of the wireless-enabled communication devices (10, 11) (see col. 2, line 35 to col. 3, line 55).

Jones et al does not teach a power adapter and cabling, as claimed.

Fisher et al teaches a power distribution device (58) (see figure 1) for distributing power to processors and electronic devices (e.g., 12, 32, 36, etc.); a power adaptor (100) (see figure 2) for receiving input power from a power source (56) (see figure 1) and adapting the input power to an output power to be provided to the power distribution device for the power distribution, the output power having a voltage of about 5V and a current of about 1A or less (see col. 3, lines 44–58, col. 6, line 7 to col. 19, line 63).

Since Jones et al router (100) inherently requires power to operate its processors and electronic devices (200, 210, 221, 222, etc.) (see figure 2), and Jones et al does not teach how the power is provided, it would have been obvious for a person skilled in the art to implement Jones et al router with a power distribution device for receiving power from a power adapter and distributing the power to the router's processors and electronic devices, as

taught by Fisher et al, in such way that the power adapter would adapt the input power to an output power to be provided to the power distribution device for the power distribution, the output power having a voltage of about 5V and a current of about 1A or less, so that the router would be powered to operate.

Jones et al in view of Fisher et al does not teach a cabling to couple the power adapter to the router, as claimed.

Jones et al in view of Fisher et al teaches a USB connector device (102) for coupling the power adapter to the router via mating with USB connector (54) of the power distribution device (58) (see Fisher et al, figure 2).

Fouladpour teaches a USB connector device (104, 100, 106) (see figure 1) comprising cabling (100) and two USB connector ends (104, 106) for flexibly connecting a power supply to an electronic device to deliver power from the power supply to the electronic device (see col. 2, line 66 to col. 4, line 30).

It would have been obvious for a person skilled in the art to implement, in Jones et al invention in view of Fisher et al, the power adapter (100) with a USB connector end and the USB connector device (102) as a USB connector device comprising a cabling and two USB connector ends, as taught by

Fouladpour, for flexibly connecting and mating one of the two USB connector ends with the USB connector (54) of the power distribution device (58) and the other end of the two USB connector ends with the USB connector end of the power adapter in order to deliver power from the power adapter to the power distribution device via the cabling and the two connector ends of the USB connector device. With such the implementation, in Jones et al invention in view of Fisher et al and Fouladpour would be enhanced with a feature of flexibility in coupling the power adaptor to the router for providing power to the router.

With the above rationale, Jones et al in view of Fisher et al and Fouladpour teaches the router, adapter and cabling as claimed.

-Regarding to claim 10, as applied to claim 9, in Jones et al invention in view of Fisher et al and Fouladpour, the router is configurable to operate using power with about 5V and between about 0.5 A and about 1.0A of current (see Fisher et al, col. 7, lines 17-33, col. 9, lines 50-55).

-Regarding to claim 11, as applied to claim 9, Jones et al in view of Fisher et al and Fouladpour teaches that the power adaptor includes the USB

connector end, (considered here equivalent with the limitation “USB port”), at which the output power is provided.

–Regarding to claim 1, as similarly applied to claim 9 set forth above and herein incorporated, Jones et al discloses a system comprising:

a router (30) (see figure 1) which inherently includes at least one antenna for directly communicating wirelessly through the at least one antenna with a wireless-enabled communication device (10 or 11) for a RF communication, wherein the router is configured to provide a direct wireless network connection to a plurality of wireless-enabled communication devices (10, 11).

Jones et al does not teach a power adapter and a USB cable, as claimed.

Fisher et al teaches a power distribution device (58) (see figure 1) for distributing power to processors and electronic devices (e.g., 12, 32, 36, etc.); a power adapter (100) (see figure 2) for receiving input power from a power source (56) (see figure 1) and adapting the input power to an output power to be provided to the power distribution device for the power distribution, the output power being within USB standards (see col. 3, lines 44–58, col. 6, line 7 to col. 19, line 63).

Since Jones et al router (30) inherently requires power to operate its processors and electronic devices (200, 210, 221, 222, etc.) (see figure 2), and Jones et al does not teach how the power is provided, it would have been obvious for a person skilled in the art to implement Jones et al router with a power distribution device for receiving power from a power adapter and distributing the power to the router's processors and electronic devices, as taught by Fisher et al, in such way that the power adapter would adapt the input power to an output power to be provided to the power distribution device for the power distribution, so that the router would be powered to operate.

Jones et al in view of Fisher et al does not teach a USB cable to couple the power adapter to the router for transmitting the output power to the router, the USB cable including a USB connector, as claimed.

Jones et al in view of Fisher et al teaches a USB connector device (102) for coupling the power adapter to the router via mating with USB connector (54) of the power distribution device (58) (see Fisher et al, figure 2).

Fouladpour teaches a USB cabling device (104, 100, 106) (see figure 1) comprising cabling (100) and two USB connector ends (104, 106) for flexibly

connecting a power supply to an electronic device to deliver power from the power supply to the electronic device (see col. 2, line 66 to col. 4, line 30).

It would have been obvious for a person skilled in the art to implement, in Jones et al invention in view of Fisher et al, the power adapter (100) with a USB connector end and the USB connector device (102) as a USB cabling device comprising a cabling (100) (considered here equivalent with the limitation "USB cable"), and two USB connector ends, ((106) as one of the two USB connector ends considered here equivalent with the limitation "at least one USB connector"), as taught by Fouladpour, for flexibly connecting and mating one of the two USB connector ends with the USB connector (54) of the power distribution device (58) and the other end of the two USB connector ends with the USB connector end of the power adapter in order to deliver power from the power adapter to the power distribution device via the cabling and the two connector ends of the USB connector device. With such the implementation, in Jones et al invention in view of Fisher et al and Fouladpour would be enhanced with a feature of flexibility in coupling the power adaptor to the router for providing power to the router.

With the above rationale, Jones et al in view of Fisher et al and Fouladpour teaches the router, power adapter and USB cable as claimed.

–Regarding to claim 2, Jones et al in view of Fisher et al and Fouladpour teaches that the router is configurable to operate using only the power transmitted by the USB cable (see Fisher et al, figure 1, col. 6, lines 15–31).

–Claim 3 is rejected with similar reasons set forth for claim 10.

–Regarding to claim 5, Jones et al in view of Fisher et al and Fouladpour teaches that the router includes communication components (210, 200) capable only for wireless communication with personal use computer devices (11) through the at least one antenna (see Jones et al , figures 1 and 2, col. 2, lines 35–58, col. 3, lines 36–48).

–Regarding to claim 7, Jones et al in view of the Fisher et al and Fouladpour teaches that the USB connector of the USB cable can be a female USB connector (see Fouladpour, col. 3, line 65 to col. 4, line 3), wherein the system further comprises another cable, (considered equivalent with “power cable”), that includes a female connector on one end (104) of the power cable to be inserted into a power port of the router (see Fouladpour, figure 1). Jones

et al in view of Fisher et al and Fouladpour does not teach that the power cable include a male USB connector at the other end for coupling with the female USB connector (106) of the USB cable (100) (see Fouladpour, figure 1), as claimed.

In Jones et al invention in view of Fisher et al and Fouladpour, the power cable couples with the female USB connector (106) via a switch (102) (see Fouladpour, figure 1). Implementing a cable having a USB connector at each end and implementing a device with a USB connector for mating with one of the two connectors of the cable to coupling the device to the cable is well-known in the art, for instance, Fouladpour teaches such a cable (118) and such a device (102) (see figure 2). It would have been obvious for a person skilled in the art to implement Jones et al invention in view of Fisher et al and Fouladpour in such a way that the switch (102) (see Fouladpour, figure 1) is implemented with a female USB connector and the power cable with a male USB connector at the other end to mate with the female USB connector of the switch for coupling the power cable with the female USB connector of the USB cable so that the power cable would be enhanced with a feature of removability from the USB cable, the switch and the router when the router is not in use. With such the

implementation, Jones et al in view of Fisher et al and Fouladpour teaches that the power cable include a male USB connector at the other end for coupling with the female USB connector of the USB cable, as claimed.

–Regarding to claim 16, Jones et al in view of Fisher et al and Fouladpour teaches that the power adapter is configured to receive AC or DC input power from the power source (see Fisher et al, col. 7, lines 17–33).

–Regarding to claim 13, as similarly applied to claims 1 and 9, set forth above and herein incorporated, Jones et al discloses a wireless router (30) (see figure 1) for wireless communications, the router comprising:

a data port (inherently included in (231) (see figure 2)) for transmitting and receiving wired communications via a fiber distributed data interface (FDDI) network from a communication fiber line (see col. 2, lines 54–60, col. 3, lines 48–56);

an antenna (inherently included in (30) (see figure 1)) for transmitting and receiving wireless communications; and

communication circuitry (200, 210) (see figure 2) coupled to the data port and the antenna and consisting of components (200, 210) for electronic

communications and capable for direct wireless communications only with personal-use computing devices (11) (see figure 1) to provide access to the wired communications (34) via a fiber distributed data interface (FDDI) network, (see col. 2, lines 54–60), to a plurality of appropriate personal-use computing devices (50, 14) as wireless communications via the antenna .

Jones et al does not disclose that the wireless router comprises a power port to couple to receive power wherein the communication circuitry is coupled to the power port and is configured to operate using the power received at the power port if the received power is within USB standards having an associated voltage of about 5V and associated current between about 0.5A and about 1.0A, as claimed.

Fisher et al teaches a power distribution device (58, 54) (see figure 1) of having a power port (54) and of distributing power to processors and electronic devices (e.g., 12, 32, 36, etc.); a power adaptor (100) (see figure 2) for receiving input power from a power source (56) (see figure 1) and adapting the input power to an output power to be provided to the power port (54) of the power distribution device for the power distribution, the output power having a

voltage of about 5V and a current of about 1A or less (see col. 3, lines 44–58, col. 6, line 7 to col. 19, line 63).

Since Jones et al router (30) inherently requires power to operate its processors and electronic devices (200, 210, 221, 222, etc.) (see figure 2), and Jones et al does not teach how the power is provided, it would have been obvious for a person skilled in the art to implement Jones et al router with a power distribution device having a power port to receive power from a power adapter and distributing the power to the router's processors and electronic devices, as taught by Fisher et al, in such way that the power adapter would adapt the input power to an output power to be provided to the power distribution device for the power distribution, the output power having a voltage of about 5V and a current of about 1A or less, so that the router would be powered to operate.

With such the implementation, Jones et al in view of Fisher et al teaches that the wireless router comprises a power port to couple to receive power wherein the communication circuitry is coupled to the power port and is configured to operate using the power received at the power port wherein the

received power is within USB standards having an associated voltage of about 5V and associated current between about 0.5A and about 1.0A, as claimed

Jones et al in view of Fisher et al does not teach that the power port is configured to couple to a power cable and to receive power from the power cable, as claimed.

Jones et al in view of Fisher et al teaches a USB connector device (102) for coupling the power adapter to the router via mating with USB connector (54) at the power port of the power distribution device (58) (see Fisher et al, figure 2).

Fouladpour teaches a USB connector device (104, 100, 106) (see figure 1) comprising cabling (100) and two USB connector ends (104, 106) for flexibly connecting a power supply to an electronic device to deliver power from the power supply to the electronic device (see col. 2, line 66 to col. 4, line 30).

It would have been obvious for a person skilled in the art to implement, in Jones et al invention in view of Fisher et al, the power adapter (100) with a USB connector end and the USB connector device (102) as a USB connector device comprising a cabling, (considered here equivalent with the limitation

“power cable”), and two USB connector ends, as taught by Fouladpour, for flexibly connecting and mating one of the two USB connector ends with the USB connector (54) of the power distribution device (58) and the other end of the two USB connector ends with the USB connector end of the power adapter in order to deliver power from the power adapter to the power distribution device via the cabling and the two connector ends of the USB connector device. With such the implementation, in Jones et al invention in view of Fisher et al and Fouladpour would have a feature of flexibility in coupling the power adaptor to the router for providing power to the router.

With such the implementation, Jones et al in view of Fisher et al and Fouladpour teaches that that the power port is configured to couple to a power cable and to receive power from the power cable, as claimed.

4. Claims 4, 14 and 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jones et al in view of Fisher et al and Fouladpour, and further in view of Stanforth (2004/0082341), previously-cited.

–Regarding to claim 4, Jones et al in view of Fisher et al and Fouladpour does not teach that the router includes a housing having dimensions of less than 6” by less than about 4” by less than about 2”.

Stanforth teaches that a housing having dimensions of less than 6” by less than about 4” by less than about 2” can be used to house a router (see [0039]).

It would have been obvious for a person skilled in the art to implement, in Jones et al invention in view of Fisher et al and Fouladpour, the router with a housing, as taught by Stanforth , for the router mounted inside so that the router would be protected by the housing.

–Regarding to claim 14, Jones et al in view of Fisher et al and Fouladpour does not teach a house to house the communication circuitry, the housing having dimensions of less than 6” by less than about 4” by less than about 2”, as claimed.

Stanforth teaches that a housing having dimensions of less than 6” by less than about 4” by less than about 2” can be used to house a router (see [0039]).

It would have been obvious for a person skilled in the art to implement, in Jones et al invention in view of Fisher et al and Fouladpour, the wireless router (including the communication circuitry) with a housing having dimensions of less than 6'' by less than about 4'' by less than about 2'', as taught by Stanforth , for the router mounted inside so that the router would be protected by the housing.

-Regarding to claim 15, as applied to claim 14, in Jones et al in view of Fisher et al, Fouladpour and Stanforth, the router has dimensions of less than about 6'' by less than about 5'' by less than about 2''. Jones et al in view of Fisher et al, Fouladpour and Stanforth does not teach that the antenna is rotationally coupled to the housing, the antenna are sized and disposed such that the antenna disposed along side a length of housing, as claimed.

Implementing an antenna as a rotational antenna is well-known in the art, and disposing an antenna at a selected location on a housing of a communication device is within a person skilled in the art and well-known in the art, and the examiner takes Official Notice. Since Jones et al in view of Fisher et al, Fouladpour and Stanforth in detail how the antenna is implemented, it would

have been obvious for a person skilled in the art, when carrying out Jones et al et al invention in view of Fisher et al, Fouladpour and Stanforth, to implement the antenna as a rotational antenna, sized and disposed along side a length of the housing so that the antenna would be provided as required. With such the implementation, Jones et al in view of Fisher et al, Fouladpour and Stanforth teaches that the antenna is rotationally coupled to the housing, the antenna are sized and disposed such that the antenna disposed along side a length of housing, as claimed.

5. Claim 8 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jones et al in view of Fisher et al and Fouladpour and further in view of Huang (6,561,328), previously-cited.

–Regarding to claim 8, Jones et al in view of Fisher et al and Fouladpour does not teach a bag, as claimed.

Huang teaches a bag (see figure 2) configurable to have at least a first compartment and second compartment, the first compartment (11) for receiving, storing and protecting a laptop computer (1), and the second

compartment including a plurality of pockets (111) for receiving other electronic devices (see col. 1, lines 32–51, col. 3, lines 22–30).

It would have been obvious for a person skilled in the art to implement Jones et al invention in view of Fisher et al and Fouladpour with a bag, as taught by Huang, in such a way that the bag would have at least a first compartment and second compartment, the first compartment for receiving, storing and protecting device (11) (see Jones et al figure 1), which can be a laptop computer; and the second compartment including a plurality of pockets for receiving the power adapter and the router so that they can be easily carried around by the user.

6. Claims 17–19 and 21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jones et al in view of Fisher et al.

–Regarding to claim 17, as similarly applied to claims 1, 9 and 13, set forth above and herein incorporated Jones et al discloses a system comprising:

a router (30) (see figure 1) which inherently includes at least one antenna and communication circuitry in device (200, 210) (see figure 2) for

communicating wirelessly through the at least one antenna with a wireless-enabled communication device (11) for a RF communication; and

a plurality of mobile communication devices (11, 14) (see figure 1) each inherently including a device antenna and wireless communication circuitry that is coupled to the device antenna and configurable to communicate via the device antenna directly with the router, wherein the plurality of mobile communication devices can be configurable of communicating with each other wirelessly through the router.

Jones et al does not teach a power source, as claimed.

Fisher et al teaches a power distribution device (58) (see figure 1) for distributing power to processors and electronic devices (e.g., 12, 32, 36, etc.); a power adaptor (100) (see figure 2) for receiving input power from a power source (56) (see figure 1) and adapting the input power to an output power to be provided to the power distribution device for the power distribution, the output power having a voltage of about 5V and a current of about 1A or less (see col. 3, lines 44–58, col. 6, line 7 to col. 19, line 63).

Since Jones et al router (30) inherently requires power to operate its processors and electronic devices (200, 210, 221, 222, etc.) (see figure 2), and Jones et al does not teach how the power is provided, it would have been obvious for a person skilled in the art to implement Jones et al router with a power source comprising a power distribution device for receiving power from a power adapter and distributing the power to the router's processors and electronic devices, as taught by Fisher et al, in such way that the power adapter would adapt the input power to an output power to be provided to the power distribution device for the power distribution, the output power having a voltage of about 5V and a current of about 1A or less, so that the router would be powered to operate.

With the above rationale, Jones et al in view of Fisher et al teaches the router and the source as claimed.

—Regarding to claim 18, Jones et al in view of Fisher et al teaches that the power source is configured to provide the output power through a USB connector (45) (see Fisher et al, figure 1).

–Regarding to claim 19, Jones et al in view of Fisher et al teaches that the power source is configured to receive AC or DC input power and to use the input power to provide the output power (see Fisher et al, col. 7, lines 17–33).

–Regarding to claim 21, Jones et al teaches that the mobile communication devices include at least a portable computer (11) (see figure 1).

7. Claim 20 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jones et al in view of Fisher et al, and further in view of Wheeler et al (2002/0152285), previously-cited.

–Regarding to claim 20, Jones et al in view of Fisher et al does not teach a carry bag for carrying the power source and the router.

Wheeler et al teaches a carry bag (21) which can be configured to carry electronic devices (see figure 2, [0027]), and

It would have been obvious for a person skilled in the art to implement Jones et al invention in view of Fisher et al with a carry bag, as taught by Wheeler et al, in such a way that the carry bag would be configured to carry the adapter and the router, so that they can be easily carried around by the user.

Allowable Subject Matter

8. Claims 6 and 12 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

Response to Arguments

9. Applicant's arguments filed on 4/4/07 have been considered. The previous claim objection and rejections have been withdrawn. Claims 6 and 12 are now indicated allowable set forth above. However, claims 1-5, 7-11 and 13-21 are deemed not allowable because of new ground(s) of rejection set forth in this Office Action.

Conclusion

10. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is

filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Sanh D. Phu whose telephone number is (571)272-7857. The examiner can normally be reached on M-Th from 7:00-17:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Matthew D. Anderson can be reached on (571) 272-4177. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Art Unit: 2618

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Sanh D. Phu
Patent Examiner
Division 2618

SP

5/9/07


SANH D. PHU
PATENT EXAMINER